EUROPE.

City Scenes in Paris, on the Boulevards, in the Cafes, the Shops and the Balloon Offices.

Travel by Balloon and Perils of the Voyage.

The Burnside Mission and Peace Propositions.

THE SITUATION IN BERLIN AND ROME.

By the Furopean mail of the 25th of October we have the following special correspondence illustrative of the general situation as it existed in the Old World at that date.

PARIS IN THE STREETS

Crowds on the Boulevards-Who Were Seen There and What They Talked About-Songs of the City-The Shops, Trade and Cas-Walls-A Post Office in the Air-How to Address by Bullion. Paris, Oct. 13, 1870.

Good news always brings out the people, who gather in large crowds on the boulevards and move along at a sna l's pace, discussing the latest. But a real Parisian crowd means something else. They form in the faubourgs where the poor five, but here there is still an ample interest in the war. Last evening I made it my business to circulate through the Panbourg Richet, and encountered clusters of perhaps fifty in almost every exposed locality where passing people might crystallize into the agitated mass. The particular gathering yesterday in

which I became interested was moticy.

There was a garde nationale in his uniform, of thirty years of age; an officer wearing a double-breasted coat, gold bands on his cap and broad red stripes on his dark pantaloons; a dozen of the canalle; two or three women of the town; twenty citizens well to do, and several wearing the cross of the Legion of Henor. The present government was under discussion and the private soldler was speaking for Louis Blanc and his compatriots of 1848. declared their eligibility to the government. their britisht services and spoke severely of the reigning powers. He was met by warm adversaries, and the crowd, like Paris, divided into two parties one pround one con. Then began an interminable palayer—one side would shout and simultaneously would depresate; the orators would hurl flat contradictions at each other and logic coased, and every statement turned upon a question of fact. More ninused than entertained I turned and soon encountered another gathering in the same quarter. The disputes were loud and angry. It is in the night time that these assembles are most frequent; but I will say this for them, that they allow great athude in criticism of the government.

By day the most notable crowd to be seen in Paris is gathered about the statue of Strasbourg, which is yet festooned with flowers, draped with flags and patriotic emblems and decorated in colors that must ever render it striking to the memory of the Parisians. On the façades and pedestals are pla-carded the bulletins of war. The statue itself is masterpiece, representing a regal woman seated in the midst of plenty. She is now crowned by im-mortelles, and she holds in her lap more than \$5,000 worth of flowers. The defender of Strasbourg has triple honors. Besides this statue he has two the finest in Paris, named after him-the avenue l'Imperatrice and the Boulevard Haussmann.
On the Place de la Concorde are frequent gainerings,
mostly fitnerants, who sing or make others sing for
their prode. Some of these, with a most delectable prost. Some of tacse, with a most detectable ination, seem to have some conception that are arrises; but others do not join in their self-action. Paris, notwithstanding, still stags; engagers sing; nor solders sing, and, in order to pace with the novelty of the situation, compared with the novelty of the situation, considered with the novelty of the situation, considered with the novelty of the situation of the novelty of the situation of the novelty of the situation of the situation.

t volces, in front of the Tuileries:—

APR-PAR LA MARREILLAIME.

Debent! Bires life de la France!

Le Frussieu veut prendre Faria.

Ailons briser son inscience!

In nous faut le vaincre a tout prix. (Bit.)

Econics ses clameure l'arouches,

Ess hourrais et ses oris de mort

Logeons le piconb de nos carrouches!

Externations, marchons!

Externations

Exterminons Bismark et ses Pressiens! Having heard these tender compliments to the emy, in which the reader will duly note the

Des qu'il apprit que la mitraille Faucinit des muliers de soldats, il s'enfuit du champ de bataite! Tout assurain craint les combat Le batard de la reine Hortense A capitulé dans Sedan! Fien menager son sacre song Fut tonjours sa grande science.

Au remparts, etc.

The people loudly cheered when the chorus was finished, and the song proceeded with a description of King Whitam and his attributes and many alligious to Itimarck. The effect of the whole competition was such as to make one believe that it was functed more for a meeting of the "commune" than for a national air. In order to give its choicest cattributes I attempt a translation of the last stenza, as solows:

oliows:—
"Their mine, Absace and proud Lorraine,"
The thief of hermark calmy winks;
"Yes's mine, for hismarck's mighty reign,"
This scounded statesom surely thinks.

Ent down with nin, this videin grant;
Beyond, French people, to fee call
Blow down the bandust thi the fail.
And leave us to our father's land!
To the tamparts; cittens, scalers and Fartslennes.

March on! march on!

Exterminate
Bismarck and his Prussians!

To the suspared circless, soldiers and Farmisonea.

March and his Prussians!

The shops, no longer able to draw customers, make good use of their windows in displays of pictures, books, mans, and interesting articles toaching the war. You can see armor plates for the breast, which can be purchased for fifty france, and from the rapid diminution of this merchandise it looks very minen as it the poople here were buying self protectors. Groups stam around and gaze in the windows of houses where arms, revolver, rifles and all kinds of knives can be had. Sword canes are openly sid upon the boilevards; but it is a maivel why they should be carried, for violence is unknown thus fair. You can go mito the streets at midnight and until the gray hour of the morning and never meet a more disagreable person than a supplicating woman. Parts, however, has intely been going to bed easily. Easing in the streets has been entirely broken up, not out by the war here, but by the rapid approach of winter. The cafes profess to have unbounded supplies of provisions, especially the Grand cafe. Tortonia, Hill's, cafe Riche, cafe Wachette and Maison Dorée. You can still have a good dinner at Hill's for twenty france, but the cheap establishments have failen our badly in the quality of their faire. Steass all smell a little, and the hording of beeves in raris has not had an excellent effect upon tenterion. Rabbits, however, are good, and so are the low remaining fowls. The builters of private families make their purchases once in three days, for they are not allowed meat by the butchers more frequently.

Good Paulis of rue states a great many accomplished but fairfael actresses have been afforded good opportunities to prepare for the winter season on the stage. I apprehend that this is better for those of ment than those who hold the popular applanse, because they have long been before the Parislan foothgats. At any rate, they are hard at work, the young and ambitious and the already famous and experienced. Composers are preparing militar

If a theatre could be opened in Paris now it would

If a theatre could be opened in Paris now it would pay immensely.

APPICHES.

The affiche, otherwise a piacard, is one of the novelties of the republic. They generally bear decrees of the kinisters, and are published at large on all the klosks of the city. It is evident that the republic is publishing too many decrees, because, as a matter of course, the more a Minister says the less are his words valued. Jules Favre's first diplematic note was regarded here as something grand; but the subsequent manifestes of the Ministry, while always patriotic, have been too numerous to make all elective. Notices by the majors of the different arroadiscements, the intentions of the commune, the spirited announcements by the Amazoms de as Seine, all probated by the words vive la requestiquet are posted on the various klosks, walls and board fences throughout the city.

POSFAL FACILITIES.

Ballooning, as your readers know, has grown to be an accurate every-day science in Paris. They hear despatches of the government, private letters, left open to efficial inspection and some agent, who either goes out as a contractor for supplies or as a patriot to wake up the dormant provinces. Regular letters must not exceed four grammes in weight, and must relate to private matters. Over a million of letters have been sent since the stegs, and each bathoon takes out about 80,000, which are deposited in the regular future forms and sizes of fetters are in use, and the following in clear type, is a specimen of the regular inscription printie on the smallest size and thinest note since the samilest size and the molecular inscription printie on the smallest size and the molecular inscription printie on the smallest size and the molecular inscription printie on the smallest size and the molecular inscription printie on the smallest size and

Placer tet le timbre-poste. PAR BALLON MONTE Afranchissem't France et Algerie 20 centimes, Eiranger: taxe ordinaire, Mr. JOHN DOB, 21234 Madison Avenue, New York. U. S. A.

Besides these are little cards in use, which are entrusted to ballooms sent up as hazard.

Whe Hannierros.

It is something that leads to a multitude of reflections—the flore perusal of the war literarture of Paris. I have before me a letter of Louis Blanc, written to the flandlish people, in which he says in his exordinm, "Civilization is at this moment shift up in Paris." I need not say that this statement has created much smeasment among the other nationalities now in this city. The Andericans pity America. How she must red when excluded from the light of civilization. Then there is England. Sho, too, must smare from ner own barbarism. Surely we hardly know what the world has been doing for the past month, since civilization has been imprisoned here. Victor flugo writes well, and is originally but in his last he wrote more as a novelist than a statesman. He reductive disk amous name in his last pamphic, calling himself anew. He says, "I call myself Patrie." These fluorishes have not had the good effect conceived in their construction, and there appears on all sides a very considerable fatigue from mere elegant palayer. There has been too much talking and too little acting.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Perils of Balloon Travel from Paris. We have to thank Messrs. Gustave Kuhn & Co., of No. 7 Murray street, in this city, for the perusal of some original letters from Mr. Jacques Friedmann, their representative in Paris, which detail the mishaps of a party that left Paris on the 7th of October for Tours, in a balloon, and had she ill-luck to fall prematurely, and close to the Prussian lines of investment. Mr. Friedmann wrote to Mr. Kohn on the 6th of October announcing the intended trip. Mr. Piper, a government contractor. September, but had been prevented at the last mo ment, by his bulk and weight. He then had a bal loon constructed expressly for his own use, as urgent business affairs required his presence else where than in Paris, and the following letter of Mr. Friedmann, which we translate from the origi-

nal, describes the result:- Paris, Oct. 13, 1870. DEAR MR. KUHN:—

PARIS, Oct. 13, 1370.

DEAR MR. KUHN:—

On the 7th of toetober Mr. Piper and I ascended in a bailoon, and have since then endured the most terrible sufferings and auxisties in consequence of having failed between the French and Frussan outposts near Stains, where both forces kept up a steady bree on us for more than an hour. We had alien into an humense pond, and it was only by felgring to be dead for fully three hours, or from the moment when we descended until disk, that we escaped. At last we do away by a winning, sonactimes pivinging almost up. to our shoulders into the mire of the puddle; and does only were we at length enabled to reach the French outposts. All thus we had with us was carried away by the balloon, which rose again at once us we left it. I send you herewith enclosed a clipping from the Figaro of October 16, which gives the most exact detaits of our mishap. To have escaped as fe and sound seems to us miraculous. escaped eafe and sound seems to us miraculous.

* Your devoted JACQUES FRIEDMANN.

We append the extract from the Figure of Octo ber 8 referred to in the above:-

We append the extract from the Figure of October's referred to in the above:

THE LA VILETTE BALLOON.

At forty-five minutes past two o'clock yesterday afternoon a balloon went up from the gasworks at La Vilette. Its car contained Mr. Piper, an army contractor, with letters for Tours; Mr. Friedmann and one of M. Godard's employes.

Watted by a southwest wind the balloon was moving rather slowly to the northward, when, about half an hour after starting, it suddenly became disinfiated and foll, almost like a dead mass, into a pond formed by an isundation of the river Crand.

The situation of the aerial travellers was extremely critical. They had fallen at a distance of but fity paces from the Prussian sentinels stationed in front of the farm of Chantourievelle, about 400 yards from Dugny and from Pierrefitte—positions occupied by the Prussians—and at a hearly equal distance from the fort of La Courneave, held by the volunteer riflemen of the press, Well-satshined platoon firing was neutred in from three sides at once upon the shipwrecked aeronauts, who had no oliker resource than to remain up to their necks in the water and feign to be dead.

This frightful situation lasted for three hours, At half-past seven, the darkness being almost complete, Mr. Piper and his companions ventured to swim through the infire to the direction where, as they thought, they had heard French spoken, and had scarcely left the water ere they were captured by a detachment commanded by M. Emile Jourdes, Captain and Adjutant Major of the volunteer rifemen of the press.

They soon made known who they were, and thus terminated an adventure which those who participated in it will probably never forget.

BURNSIDE'S MISSION.

General Baruside's Return to Paris-Propo sitions of Peace-Are They Acceptable to France ?-Effect of His Visit-How Peace Would Influence the Present Position of France.

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1870. Another ripple has passed over the calm surface of society. General Burnside has again arrived in Paris, having left the Prussian General's headquarters on the 8th inst., entering Paris at seven o'clock last evening. He drove immediately to the house of Minister Washburne, 18 Rue de Londres, whither Mr. Washburne has been forced by the warlike pre parations at the very door of his former residence. General Burnside was accompanied by Mr. Paul Forbes, and was permitted to pass the lines without difficulty of a material nature, though exaggerated statements are abroad about the parriers that he found in his way.

A carriage was sent to meet him by General Trochu, for his approach to Paris was immediately telegraphed to the headquarters of the Governor of

Paris, situated in the Palace of the Louyre. General Burnside bore despatches to Mr. Washburne, as he also did despatches from Bismarck to M. Jules Favre. The purport of these despatches was peace. Although the General made his entree last evening, his presence in Parls was not known till this evening to any but the fortunate few. Ho had interviews, protracted and of a serious nature, within three hours after his arrival, with Jule: Favre, when terms of peace were duly discussed. I am able at this writing to say that Bismarck, with whom General Burnside has been intimate for the past week, proposed conditions not in any sense, perhaps, dishonorable to France, and that pending all negotiations an armistice should be immediately concluded. I conversed with a gentleman two hours ago cognizant of the deliberations which took place at the meeting between General Burnside place at the meeting between General Burnside and Juies Favre. He says peace is very probable; that the Prussian demands are moderated, and that the war is over. The armistice, if allowed on the part of France, terminates all hostilities in the opinion of those high in the confidence and support of the government. The moral effect of armistice, they say, destroys the fighting spirit of both armies; it is itself a proclamation that the basis of settlement is only a question of advanced diplomacy, of which an armistice is the incipient movement. I need not assure you that France is tired of strife in the field, and that Paris at least desires to perfect the republic and organize the new government in the Corps Legislatik. Volatile and combustible as the French people are, there has been no time as yet to develope any public feelings toward this particular measure of peace. Undoubtedly it will be bitterly

opposed by the red republicans, and emphatically condemned by those who believe France to be the conly reigning power in the world. It is a mournful fact to record that Paris is half mad. Possessed of superb defences, if yet celleves that these detences can march along with an army and carry victory in the field. Hont Valerien, Parislaus seem to think ensures Paris against the formidable and victornous Prussians whenever a formidable and victornous Prussians whenever a conflict may take place. Then again the very fact that peace has been proposed by Bismarck will be taken as an evidence of Prussian weakness, and therefore, of course, of corresponding strength for France.

All those at all at eamity with the present government will of course in a factious spirit oppose the kindly reception of the overtures made by Bismarck. On the best authority—always, perhaps, says every correspondent—i can say that the Prussians have been utterly surprised at the impregnability of Paristan detences. They are themselves in a quandary, and perhapa in this dilonama see a happy exit by terminating their victorious march through France.

SUFFERING.

But the French are also in a bad way. Cold.

But the French are also in a bad way. Cold, rainy, disagreeable weather has afready begun and premises to continue for a long time—nkewise not good for the Prussians.

ARMY ESPRIT.

Promises to continue for a long time—likewise not good for the Prussians.

The French army is elevating its esprit de corps every day, but it is also draining Paris of provisions and must soon, if peace be not concluded, attack the Prussians in their own works. As it write now there is every prospect for peace, and socretly there are hundreds of inousands of Parisians in this capital who would half it with joy. The carrier of General Burnside was first made known this evening by the publication of the intelligence in Lo Ferida and it was truly a surprise to those who read it. Poople yet do not know the object oo Barnside's visit. This at least indicates the purpose of the government to conceal the fact and, if possible, deceive line extreme radicals, who are now most, discontanted and sadly Biopian. La Feride publishes this evening, and it is the only paper so doing, an account of General Burnside's intentions, but it has nothing upon the true objects of his mission.

What can converse burnside syist here, though so fow know of it. I have heard many and fruitful discussions in the past few hours. Americans ago the only ones who have ventured their opinions, for, to be exact, none others know of his importance as an intermediary. All agree that General Burnside is invested with a Burnside is an American brings with it, say we here, an bosor to our country not to be treated with contomic?, General Burnside is invested with each one distinguishes men entrusted with extraordinary powers. Mr. Washburne has shown him every factivity in the negotiations, and the urbane manner of our Minister and his intuinate relations with Julea Pavre and Treent have been of great service to General Burnside.

The region of the proposed of great service to General Burnside.

Favre and Treenu have been of great service to General Burnstile.

The Peace Comes, then what?

There will be an enermous expense to France. She will have to indemnity Prussa for her expenses in the war; for Jules Pavre stated in his first famous diplomatic note that the empire was the aggressor and had forced an unjust war; but it seriously doubted if the authornies will consent to pay aby expenses incurred in fighting the republic, or after the the following the family of a state the battle of Sedan—rather, to be more exact, after the 4th of September. France will have to disarm; 40,000 men will pass again to the status of peaceful citizenship; Prussia will recognize any government ordered by France, bilthousinged by Parts. The meneyed effect will be to send rentes up, for France even now is in a selected condition of material prosperity. neyed effect win be to send rentes up, for France even new is in a spisedid condition of material prosperity. But I am afraid that peace with in time overthrough whe present government, because there are so many who despise it and will be glad to contemp to on any subjects. The arrogance of these "reas" is collosal. With but city two arrondissements in Paris, out of twenty, they will expect to centrel 40,600,600 of people. The significance of their demand will be appreciated when it is known that an arrondissement is the same to Paris as a ward is to New York city.

PARIS AND PEACE

More About Burnside's Visit-City Ideas of Ris Mission-Coming Events-Shadow of a Surrender-Whispers Round the Do-mestic Hearth-Alexee and Lorente-Paction Against the Nation.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES, VERSAULES, Oct. 20, 1870. Paris papers from the fith to the 14th inst. have just been received. I make the following translation of an article, which looks very much like the shadow of a coming event -viz.; the surrender of

Paris. It reads:—
[From La France, Oct. 14.] Faris. It reads:—

[From La France, Oct. 11.]

"No Wearness."

The talk is still about General Burnside, At nightfait, during the hour of indinate talk around the family hearth, honest and excelent citizens, who nevertheless love their country and suffer crucily over her reverses, are relating among themselves in a whisper that the American General, during his recent visit to Paris, communicated to M. Jules Euvre more conclusiony dispositions on the part of M. de Blemarck. Without renouncing the lies of the annexation of Alace and Lorraine to Prussia. King William would postpone the realization of this dream to better times. He would consent for the moment, to medicate a medication; these two provinces, on the condition that, during ten years, they would not be subject to conscription, in default of the acceptance of this condition ne would content himself, perhaps, with Strasbourg and a sip of Assatian territory. He would rodee the war indemnity to a trifle—two milliards. He would not, doubtless, be indisposed to accord an armistice in order that France might proceed with her elections, &c. We do not know if General Burnside did, in reality, charge idmself with this Prussian commission near the Government of the National Defence, but we can only deplore such whisperings. Far from us, cer. the decrease to death, as in 1792, who should prefer words of peace while the national territory is solved by the enemy; but in the extremity in whole we are pacific murmars seem to us in the highest degree to be condemned, because their immediate effect can only leasen our efforts. In this there is no affects. be condemned, because their immediate effect can only lessen out efforts. In this there is no affects, in one our part. If we demand the continuation of the war to the utmost (3 outrance) we do so with the full conviction that as things now stand a future peace would only be durable at the cost of the most severe struggle now. Future generations will profit by this struggle. As to the present generation, as all those launched into the whirlpool of epochs of transition, it should not be astonished to be dooned to under the arguments put forth in favor of the immediate return to peace are not unknown to us, why should we not annothnee them aloud, since more than one is spreading them about in an undertone? Here they are in all their realism and nakedness:—

tone? Here they are in all their reatism and nakedness:—
However heroic may have been her soldiers,
France has been successively beaten in all her rencontres with Germany. She has savet her honor,
but she has lost her armies. Taken unprovided by
a patient and tenacious Power which had been long
secumulating its preparations of conquest she has
been driven back even behind the walls of her capital. Since the first shot of this terrible war it was
repeated to her that "all was going well," while all
was going badly. She has been cradled with nopes
that were never realized. She has been told of the
hecatombs made from her enemies in order to turn
her eyes from the holocausts of her own children.
She has been made to look on the horizon of Europe
for foreign intervention. She has looked towards was going outily. Sue has been told of the hecatombs made from her encutes in order to turn her eyes from the holocausts of her own children. She has been made to look on the horizon of Europe for foreign Intervention. She has looked towards the north, east, west, south, and she has seen nothing coming. States upon whose aid she has seen nothing coming. States upon whose aid she has seen nothing to count have either put her away with a tear of egolistical condolence or with a bantering grin. Mediced to her own resources, leaving to the future the care of averaging her, crusted by numbers, she has disputed, inch by mach, every parcel of her territory; and now she stands with her provinces of the east occupied, exhausted, ruined, and with her capital hermetically blockaded. It was told her that this blockad of Paris could not be effective, and it is so to the highest degree. It was added that the Prussian would only come to be destroyed the tween the cross-frees of the forts, and the Prussian would only come to be destroyed the resistant would only come to be destroyed the resistant would only come to be destroyed the resistant takes great eare from affronting directly our grapeshot. He prefers to make together his net at a distance, and to await from famine what the cannon will never give him. More than twenty days have expired since the commencement of the slegge of the capital, and what progress has the defence made? We have exchanged a few cannon shots; in two expectations, budly planned, we have lost many of the defenders; we tyrnore where is placed the bulk of the besieging forces; we have not known how to preserve our solves from the enemy's spies; very little was wanting to make us burn a great deal of powder to protect the Hotel de Ville against the factions; we have not accelerated, as much as it would have been necessary to do, the manufacture of one regimes of our provisions of all kinds, it is true that we contatepon the army of the departure and would not accelerated, as much as strong the regime of

cause he wanted valor. As long as heroism shall burn in French breasts the milit as beroism shall burn in French breasts the milit as beroism shall burn in French breasts the milit as beroism shall burn in French breasts the milit as beroism shall burn in French breasts the milit as beroism shall burn in French of Our definer. But could we, sould we, count upon the foreigner? Would not the glid of European Pewers to rather fatait on stina dayantsgous? In the first place, it would not have been honorable to us. Perfutious Italy (a perface Italee) has never wheeled to owe everything except to herself. It would have scarcely been glorious for France, noble and loyal, to ask from the foreigner the charity of an assistance. The nationic attack and the snodyne defence of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the fault of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the fault of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the fault of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the fault of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the fault of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the hall of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the fault of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the hall of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the hall of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the hall of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the fault of the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it is not the spinal are argued upon; but it i

The batteries for the heavy guns are being rapidly completed; but the firing from our side has as yet been nd, only a few of the lighter guns having burned powder. The French have burned down the late imperial palace of St. Cloud; they directed a tertific shelling upon it. We have several reports going around, the authority of which has not yet been wouchsnied. One is that a French general has been sent here to the fron Count to treat of the surrender of Bazaine; another that a French general as trong imperialist, has deserted to the Prussiana. In regard to the article above given I know that General Burnside did taik over the condition of things with Jules Favre and the other strong men of the Rochelort school; but he was charged with no official or officials communications. Bismarck heard the views exchanged, but on the Paris side King Plebs would hear nothing nor agree to anything. There are still here representive military commusistioners from the three great powers, viz., from Bussia, England and America. Major General

missioners from the three great powers, viz., from Russia, England and America. Major General Hazen, of Onto, is here for the United States since General Secretidan's departure. The General is established to be seen a measure, it is understood, now represents our army at these headquariers. He is going to the bottom of the Prussian organization, looking into the secret places, impecting the knapsacks of the soldiers on a campaiga, and generally gallecting some useful little and facts for home service. He intends, he says, to write an account of it all when he gets back home.

GERMANY.

War Telegrams and Garbled Statements-Sanitary Activity in Berlin-American Benevolence-Tribute to as Americau-General Von Manastein-Religious Matters la Prassia.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, 1870. The official tetegrams from the seat of war still mainfain their uniform character, speaking of successful advance, defeat of the opposing forces and victory throughout. The regular despatches, as published by the police and posted all over the city, and, indeed, all over Prussia, by this time number sixty-seven, but owing to their monotonous contents, reminding one of certain shrewd traders, who, when asked as to the state of business, invariably give the stereotyped renly, "First rate !" The sixty. eighth is looked forward to without any apparent interest. So well has this system of allowing the people to see only the bright side of the picture been carried out that no one believes in any reverses to the German arms, which none but foreign papers give an account of. Whenever the liberal press, here dares to hint at the hardships of the troops besieging Metz and Paris-the ravages of discase among them in consequence of their priva-tions—it calls forth at once denials on the part of the government journals, and even of officers in command, who undoubtedly receive their one from headquarters. Were it not that the obituary notices frequently state typhoid lever and dysentery as the cause of soluters' deaths the presence of any disease whatever in camp would be treated as a fable by the service press.

• SANITARY ACTIVITY.

Regardless of the experience in the campaign of 1860, and instead of gladly encouraging all the efforts of private sanitary committees, the military administration evinces, if not a spirit of hostility towards them, at least a spirit of intolerable bureau cracy and petty jealousy. Offers made by respectabie and wealthy parties to furnish gratuitously articles most needed by the troops are declined because the managers of the regularly accredited sanitary department are afraid of lessening thereby them chances for the coveted decorations in the shape of fron crosses, eagles, medals or little pieces of colored ribbon attached to the buttonnoises of their

colored ribbon attached to the becoming of the cents.

This would probably be less weeting of remark if, by the accounts of other than derman journalists, it had not become putent that a vast seal of distress exists in the hospitals and even among the troops in bivonac. It may be readily adoutted that the very test care is taken of the sick and wounded after they have been fortunate enough to reach the large hospitals here and elsewhere; but what or those too severely wounded to be transported as for?

large hospitals here and elsewhere; but wast of those too severely wounded to be transported so far?

Upon the good old principle, "When thou doest thise aims let not thy left hand now what hay right hand doeth," a number of American testional here have regularly met at the residence of a lady of your city, and the results of these charitable and at the same time exceedingly social and pleasant gatherings have been shenly banded over through Dr. M. a young American physician actively employed in the large city hospitals, to the Central sanitary Board. So entirely disinterested have been the notives of this American And Association in Berlin that we doubt not the first notice of its existence will be obtained here through the New Your Herald. We do not suspect our republican friend Dr. M. of any bankering after a decoration, but we do say that this association is far better entired to one than many of the booted and sparred knights of st. John and Matta strutting about the battle floods and looking only after A No. 1.

This, coming from You Mainstein, commander-inchief of the Ninth Army Corps, would, just as much as the above mentioned association, be drowned in oblivian if we were not to record it here. It appears that at the storming of Spichern Heights the young and hopeinl son of General You Mannstein was killed. Learning late at hight of the bragic fate of his beloved boy, the General sought his body in vair until the next morphing, when he came to the concission that it had been already interred. With the aid of his men he found the grave at last, caused the corpse to be exhamed, extended the last onless of bereavement and ordered its removar to the lamity vanit in Germany. This melancholy circumstance inspired a young American, Mr. W—, of Nashville, Tenn, a student of the cloudy at the university here, to write

a few stanzas, which he read to his friends, when it seems, they have reached the notice of the Ger ral, who gave expression to his gratitude in the i

GENERAL VON MANSTEIN'S LETTER.

NOVEAUNT, near Metz. Oct. 14, 1870.

Hearly thanks and greeting to those gentleman who bestowed egympathy upon an unknown perse gentleman who bestowed egympathy upon an unknown perse. The state of ryour peans, which has given great convior to a father's heart. I long to extend to you my hand and press yours heart. I long to extend to you my hand and press yours heart. I way you enjoy the conactonances of having clothed in words a noble thought.

YON MANNSTEIN, General of Infantry and Commander-in-Chief Minth Army Corps.

Together with the ramor of the recall of General Sucretain and Rurasdet to Washington we hear that at their last interview with Mr. Washington we hear that it their last interview with Mr. Washington they in sisted that satisfaction be demanded from the French government for the unjustifiable imprisonment of Americans on pretext of their being Frussian splead washburne is said to be a number of russian splead washburne is said to be a number of the said to be somewhat government for the unjustifiable imprisonment of Americans on protext of their being Prussan spies. As there have been quite a number of such cases Mr. Washburne is said to have laid a complaint, though somewhat contre cour, before M. Jaies Favre. I know of several American citzens of derman extraction who, not trusting to the protection the Embassy might be able to afford them, left Paris in hot haste, and all their interests uncared for. Being, of course, very anxious to rereturn thither as early as possible after the expected capitaintion, they have obtained, by recommendation of Mr. Bancroft, permission from the War Department here to go through the occupied French territory as near as possible to the capital. While it seems, at least, by the meagre accounts which reach us, that some Americans in Paris got into a fusior, others got scared, and the most prudent of them quietly left for Brussels or London, it may be said of Brother Jonathan's tribe fiere that they are reposing in undistanted hermony of soil and body "under their own vine and fig tree." They still rally, as they have niways done, on Sabbath, at the chapel in Junker street, so well known to the many Americans who have solourned heren former years, and where clergymen of different denominathe chapel in Junker street, so well known to the many Americans who have sojourned here in former years, and where clergymen of different demonstrations, whether permanendy residing here or only visiting, always find attentive congregations. Since April they have enjoyed regularly the services of Rev. Mr. Whitsit, of Nashville, Toun, admitted on all sides to be embently in consonance with the cosmopolitan sparit distinguishing Americans abroad. We understand that a guest in the person of Rev. Dr. Sm.th, of Andover Seminary, who with his family is en route for Fulestine, will ordicate next sunday. The committee who have in charge the affairs of the chapel are very efficient, and since the approach of winter the size of the congregations has been regularly increasing.

ROME

Italian Rule and Papal Inaction-What the Newspaper Organs Say-General La Marmora la Command-Royal Taxation-Place. men and Their Offices-Police Expurgatizing of the Holy City-Slaughter of Bri-Roses, Oct. 18, 1870.

The reconstitution of Rome continues, and the Official Gazette teems every evening with important decrees; but the desired modus vivendi makes no progress at ail, as the Court of the Vatican, faithful to its traditions, epposes an inert restauce to all the offers of the Italian government. His Hollness, however, does not seem to have any immediate intention of leaving Rome, nor is his health at all affected, as has been recently incorrectly reported, by what is called his imprisonment.

A resuscitated ciertcal organ, the Osservatore Romano, which had been stient since the 21st of September, but reappeared yesterday, is positive on these two points. These journals, which would allow no liberal rival to discuss matters with them during the palmy days of Papal despotism, are glad to invoke the liberty of the press and pour out coplous streams of obloquy on the constitutional regime now that they belong to the opposition, When their party was in power they crushed and condemped to perpetual silence the opposition, but now that they form the opposition memselves they find no liberty of discussion sufficiently wide for them. The Osservatore is headed as before, with the moltoes "Uniculque Suum" and "Non Pravalebunt," in the face of the facts that the gates of hell, alias the Italians, have prevailed, by entering Rome. The Jesuits' publication, the Civilia Carto-tics, has reappeared under the title of Imparziale, and the celebrated Don Margotto, of the Unita Ca. totica, is here, also, receiving direct inspirations from the Vatican, so that the ciercais cannot complain of

the Vatican, so that the ciericals cannot complain of being excluded from the present enormously developed journalism of Rome. The satirical Don Perions of 1843-49 has reappeared.

General Cadorna's reign having been brought to a conclusion by the arrived of General La Marmora, he left Rome on the 14th, accompanies to the station by all the officers of the garrison, the members of the junta, headed by the Duke of Sermonett and crowds of Romans by whom his name will always be gratefully remembered. The Royal Lleutemant has already decreed a number of measures, among which is the nomination of a manicipal junta of seven individuals to transact business multi-cleatoral first can be compiled for the election of a regular municipal council. It is said that one of the first acts of the new council will be to create a loan of 100,000,000,000, to be expended in magnificant architecture. acts of the new council will be to create a loan of 100,000,0001, to be expended in magnificant architectural works and general improvements in the city. In no capital is there a whier scope for such improvements and agrandizatents, on account of the vast space about two two-thirds of the area comprised within the city waits, now cultivated as kitchen gardens and vineyards, and, therefore, free to be converted into handsome streets and squares.

Taxation.

The application of the Italian system of heavy taxation, nonces of which dieedy fill column after

ation, notices of which already fill column after column of the official Gazette, is looked forward to with some apprehension by the Romans, as well as the mintary conscription; and the clericals consequently tell Victor finamene's new subjects that when their enthusiasm has cooled down they will find, like the frogs in the lable, that they have got King Stork instead of King Lee. (Our leaves the column of the original column and worthler motives in life. In almost every locae are seen withered women, whose incurable disease is an similar of the column of the original column. Aing stork instead of King Log. Civil rigats and political liberty are great basis, notwithstaneing, so that it is not to be apprehended that the newly enfranchised Remans will soon be sighing for the Pope's paternal rule again, with its accompaniments of guildoline, political brisons and many companiments.

poment here are great balls, how this time newly enfranchised Romans will soon be signing for the Pope's paternal rule again, with its accompaniments of guilloline, positical prisons and sourt.

The numerous body of Papel employes in the various branchess of the administration will not, generally speaking, lose their places by the change of government, only they will be required to emerge from the "dole pur nicht?" which they enjoyed under the ecolesiactical regime. Instead of attending their others hazily and unpunctually from ten A. M. in two P. M., with holdays two or three times a week, these slow-going old norses will now have to get into harness by mine A. M. and keep at work till live P. M., with an hour for rest and tuned at noon. They will consider the change a learnil handship but seen noars would not be thought kilfing in any business-like contury in the world. The fact is that, under the priests, everybody belonging to or depending on the government was most indugently treated, while the pathle were considered to have no rights whatever and their convenience was interly neglected.

The maprovements in the rathway, telegraph and postal zervices are already sensitly appreciable.

Social reviews are already sensitly appreciable.

Social reviews from the were considered to have no rights whatever and their convenience was interly neglected.

The getting rid of some hundreds of ball characters, who had sought and found a secure retage in Rome, is also a good result of the assimilation of this territory to the rest of half, As to deserters and lagitive conscripts, it is said that there were upwirels of 1,800 here, but they have been forked out and will have to serve their time, although the recent ambesty relieves them of the accompanying populates they would have otherwise liceured. Ap. ones of the ammental in political conspiracies in fair for upwards of the relievance of Gaeta. Although repeated by it, in common with other offenders less known to hame. Your readers may recollect that he was prested at

luntary scomission of others, in the Pope's domini-ons, who could never be got at until the halians entered these provinces, me tacts which peaceable ers no had captured; refusing to surrender as was keled in a desperate conflict with the police. He had desoluted the environs of Naples for ten years.

BUT OF THE WORLD.

Another Youthful Suicide-Taking Paris

For some time past John Babbe, a German south of twenty years, has been employed as clerk in a grocery store corner of Pike and Henry streets, but in consequence of some trouble with his employer's wife he was discharged, and on Monday morning returned home, No. 29 Jay street. He acted strangely, and soon after entering the house John mixed a large quantity of Paris green in a glass and swallowed it. Mr. Bamberger, living in the house, saw the disconsolate youth swallow the faral draught, but knew not what it was. Soon afterward he became sick and several doctors were summoned, but could do nothing for him. John grew worse and died about midnight. Coroner Keenan was notified and will hold an inquest on the body to-day. employer's wife he was discharged, and on

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

Mostings of the New York Seroels and Br Women's Club-Protest Against the Butel ery of War-The Women's Peace Congress-King William's Thanks for Successful Slaughter,

A large and interesting meeting of this so took place at Delmonico's on Monday, at which important business was transacted. The President, Mrs. Withour, occupied the chair, and after the usual lunch called the meeting to order. The chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Croiy, reported a proposition for a business meeting, to be held. ported a proposition for a business meeting, to be once a month (alternating with the regular "monthly meeting"), for the transaction of business exclu-sively, in order to afford time for the literary, musical and art exercises which are now so often crowded out. On application Mr. Delmonico offered to furcharge—an offer which was accepted and received a vote of thanks from the society. The following series of resolutions were then presented and unan-mously adopted:—

their kind and whose hearts bear is warmly as my for God and their native land.

A report of the Art Committee was read by Miss Sarah F. Fuller, and contained some interesting facts, also a promise of two future papers—one on the "Pre-Raphaelite School of Painting," the other, upon "American Artist and the Reason Why We live No school of Painting in this Country." Mrs. Gara M. Brinckerhoff read a ciever paper upon inuse, which she said was needed especially to soften the asperties of our daily life and our intercourse with each other, she althued to some facts comested with the introduction of vocal music into our public schools by nerself, and paid a deserved tribute to Miss Sophia Cornell (author of Cornel's Geography', then the principal of the Thirteenth arrest public schools by nerself, and paid a deserved tribute to Miss Sophia Cornell (author of Cornel's Geography', then the principal of the Thirteenth arrest public school, who obtained the permission of the trustees to make the experiment.

Dr. Anna Densmore announced the opening of a free dispensary for the better class of women, seamstresses and others, at 103 West Sineteenth street, in connection with the physiological institute of which sae is president. Three new members were admitted. Airs, Frances B. Gage was present and was proposed as a member, together with Mrs. J. R. Sherwood, whe of General Sherwood, Secretary of State for Onio, and Mrs. J. A. McChelland of Louisville, Ky. The discussion of the question, "Are women of marked individuality of caracter degirable members of the association?" was deferred until the next social moeting, which will be beld on the lirst Monany in December. A special business meeting adjoined anter some time music from Mrs. Brinekernoul and Miss U. V. Hutonings.

THE BROOKLYN WOMAS'S CLUB.

The Brooklyn Woman's Club met yesterday afternoon at their rooms, in Henry street. The society is noon as their rooms, in hearly street his society is in a fair way to have handsome apartments for their exclusive use, they having rented the rooms now oc-cupied, and made arrangements for fitting them up in a style suited to the tastes of the fair occupants. The cupied, and made arrangementator litting them up in a style suited to the tastes of the fair occupants. The ladies propose to have the rooms open at all times, so that they can "run in" and meet each other in a friendly way, thus proving to the enemy that women are not antagonistic to each other. The club proposes to be a basis upon which various interests may be consolidated, mutual help proposes to be a basis upon which various interests may be consolidated, mutual help and development being the chief aim. It is rather difficult at present for the officers to get the rank and file into working order; but that, to their mand, only shows the need of organization. While the club is in session proper the majority of the indies are too modest to say a word on any stubject, but when the magne word "adjourn" is spoken there is such a tunallt in the room that one could scarcely imagine these chatterers to be the demure creatures of the formal meeting. But the ladies will denoties get used to "speaking out" after a little, and en'sy their club thoroughly, yesterday the aims of women's club were rather langually discussed, the main ideas developed being that such club is should alm to help women in the various ways in which they are weak, and that there should be a place where women can meet on a higher plane and mere int mately than they can in society.

withered women, whose incurable disease is an similar its. We learned in our philosophies in school that the resistance within must be equal to the pressure without. This we fail to apply to woman, and she has not the inward resources against the pressure of templation without. It is a mistake that the soni is collarged at the expense of the body; the reverse is true. Soul is the sait that is needed to keep human nature from corruption. The differences in culture between girls and boys must cease. Restrictions must be removed. Merely as a matter of beauty, calculated soul burns its luminous way through the planest face. Intellect is the true clinic of youth, and self-rehance the best teacher of grace. and self-remance the best teacher of grace.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Another Prisoner-He Admits His Guilt-

Story of a Lunnic.

A well dressed German entered Police Readquarters last evening and asked for a private interview with the Inspector. It was granted by Mr. Dilks, to whom he gave his name as Rudolph Duter, and prociatmed himself the murderer of the late claimed himself the murderer of the late Benjamin Nathan. The Inspector, satisfied that the man was a innatic, dismissed that the man was a innatic, dismissed him and turned him are to the detectives for examination. He impressed them with the behalf that he is a language they locked thin up, and will take him to the Tombs to-day. Acting Cinef of Detectives Thity permitted reporters to interview Duier, who talked freely on the subject. He says that he is a native of Hamburg, Germany, whete he was an author; that he has for years traveled in different parts of the world on an annuity secared from his mother through the Consul, Mr. Amsinck, of his Pearl sacet. On the night of the marter he states he found the door open, entered and secreted amself under Mr. Nathan's bed, behaving that it would be eccupied by some young lady with whom he might have an adventure. That was at ten o'clock at night. He remained secreted until after Mr. Nathan opened the safe, when he attempted to beat a retreat unobserved. Mr. Nathan saw him and grappled him, when he dealt him saveral blows with the iron dog, which he found in one of the rooms below. He then took the watch and study and left, going directly to the Park Hotel, in Hoooken, where he boarded at the time. There he mid the bloody shirt in the closets. Several days after, while walking up the Stokets, less they might compromise him; but now limit the scatch was stolen from him by a thirf. He declares that he pawned the study form up that stokets, less they might compromise him; but now limit inaocant parties are unfortunate man, who bears the impress of a well bred gendeman, drew out the pocket of his pantaloons and showed the reporters blood stants that he decares he obtained in the scattle. He declares all premechates he Benjamin Nathan. The Inspector, satisfied the reporters blood same that he decares he tained in the sendle. He deales all premeting intention of committing marder and declares acted only in self-declares. He converses very compos ments.

A PLOSTING CORPSE.

Body Found in the River at Newburg-Was It Murder? On Sunday the body of an unknown man was

found flowing in the river opposite Newburg. The only clothing on the body was a cearse woollen only clothing on the body was a coarse woollen shirt. Evidently the remains had been in the water for some weeks, and part of the face had been eaten away, probably by the fish. There was a large hole under the left eye and another hole behind the ear. These may be the result of decomposition, but many who saw the remains were of the opinion that the man had been foully dealt with. An inquest was held on Monday by Coroner Macdonald, of Newburg, but the investigation failed to establish the identity of the deceased or whether his death was or was not the result of violence. The jury rendered a verdier to the effect that death had resulted from drowning, but whether through accident or design they were unable to determine. The remains are apparently those of a German labourer from twenty to twenty-five years of age. Possibly he has walked overbound in her deep from a passing vessel.